ART. II.—*Account of Tamba Patra Plates dug up at Baroda in Goojrat; with Facsimile and Translation.*

(Laid before the Meeting of the Asiatic Society of 5th June, 1839.)

The Tamba Patras now submitted to the inspection of the members of this Society were placed in my hands by Mr. W. P. GRANT, who obtained them from BENI RAM, of *Baroda*, and whose account of the method of their discovery as derived from that person, was, that they were dug up in excavating the foundations of a house in that city.

The grant is peculiar in many respects. It is in a character not exactly corresponding with any previously observed, but sufficiently similar to that of the grants decyphered by Mr. WATHEN to be easily made out by persons accustomed to the work, after a little study and comparison. The pandits and antiquaries of *Baroda*, indeed, were baffled in their attempts to make out the character, and the plates were put into my hands as undecypherable; but KAMLAKANTA, the pandit who assisted our late Secretary in his discoveries, undertook the task of reading them with confidence, and accomplished the complete transcription into Devanâgrí in about a fortnight. The plates are submitted to inspection with a transcript, fac-simile, and close translation, the latter made by SARODA PARSHAD CHAKRAVARTI.

They are found to be the record of a deed of grant made by KARKA' Raja of *Lâtéshwara* to BHA'NU BRAHMIN, son of SA'MADITYA, in the year of Saka 734, corresponding with 812 A.D., that is, just one thousand and twenty-seven years ago. Their state of preservation is wonderful for such a period, but that may be owing partly to the purity of the copper, and partly to the care with which the edges have been beaten up so as to take all the friction, and prevent the faces of the plates from rubbing against one another. Their present appearance is owing to an acid having been used to clean them.

Although uniformly clean and bright, the marks of corrosion will be observed in several places, which are the effect of antiquity; but fortunately the letters are so deeply engraved that scarcely any are completely effaced.

The historical facts deducible from this Tamba Patra are the following:—

First, That towards the end of the 8th and beginning of the 9th century of our era, that is during the reign of CHARLEMAGNE of France, Hindoostan and the Dukhun were divided into four kingdoms:—The *Gajara* Raj westward—the *Malwa* Raj centrical—to the east the *Gourha* Raj, (including *Bengal* and *Behar*)—and the *Lâtéshwara* Raj

to the south; of which last the reigning Raja in 812 A.D. was KARKA′ Raja, the maker of this grant.

Secondly, That in the *Lâtéshwara* Raj the following kings, ancestors of KARKA′ Raja, had successively reigned :—

1. GOVIND Raja.
2. KARKA, Raja, his son.
3. KRISHNA Raja, his son.
4. DHRUVA Raja his son, who obtained the beatitude of dying at Allahabad where the waters of Jamna and Ganga unite.
5. GOVINDA Raja II, son of Dhruva.
6. INDRA Raja, brother of Govinda.
7. KARKA, Raja II, son of Indra Raja.

Thirdly, It further appears that in 812 A.D. KARKA Raja had no son; but his brother DANTI VARMA signs as heir presumptive.

Fourthly, The capital of the *Lâtéshwara* Raj appears to have been *Elapúr,* where a magnificent fort and temple of Siva are stated to have been erected by the third of the above race—the KRISHNA Raja.

It remains to identify this dynasty. Of all the lists of Rajas and races collected in the late Secretary's useful tables, the one, and indeed the only one, which contains names corresponding with those found in the present grant is that given in Table XLIV. page 121, headed "Rajas of Chera or Konga," (comprehending *Salem* and *Coimbatore)* and stated to be taken from the late Colonel Mackenzie's manuscript collections.

Amongst the twenty-six princes of that dynasty, taken from the *Kongadesa Raja Kal,** all the names of our list are found except that of INDRA Raja, the father of KARKA Raja II. This latter name, KARKA, I take to be identical with that of KONGANI, which occurs thrice amongst the twenty-six. The period assigned inthe useful tables for the Rajas of *Kongadês* corresponds exactly with the date of our grant; nevertheless I do not feel quite satisfied with the evidence to the identity of *Lâtéshwara* with the Kongadês, and I should wish the attention of the learned and curious to be directed to the determination of this point, and to the ascertainment of the locality of the famous fort of *Elapúr.*

H. T. P.

* The notice of this work will be found in page 198 of Professor WILSON's printed account of the collection of Col. MACKENZIE's manuscripts, and again in the Rev. Mr. TAYLOR's more recent examination of the manuscripts at Madras. There are, it appears, two copies of the work in Tamul on Palm leaves, from which Mr. TAYLOR has had a copy transcribed on paper, and deeming the work valuable, he has translated it.

स वो ऽव्याद्वेधसामीशो यन्नाभिकमलाश्रितः ।
हरश्च यस्य कान्तेन्दुकलया समलङ्कृतः ॥१॥

स्वस्ति स्वकीयान्वयवंशकर्त्ता श्रीराष्ट्रभूपामलवंशजन्मा ।
प्रयाणशूरः समरैकवीरो गोविन्दराजः क्षितिपो वभूव ॥२॥

यस्याक्षिमात्रजयिनः प्रियसाहसस्य
क्ष्मापालवंशहनमेववभूव सैन्यं ।
मत्त्वा च शङ्करमधीश्वरमीश्वराणां
नावन्दतान्यममरेष्वपि यो मनस्वी ॥३॥

पुत्रीयतश्च खलु तस्य भवप्रसादात्
सूनुर्वभूव गुणराशिरुदारकीर्त्तिः ।
यो गौणनामपरिवारमुवाह मुख्यं
श्रीकर्कराजसुभगव्यपदेशमुच्चैः ॥४॥

सौराज्यजलध्ये पतिते प्रसङ्गान्निदर्शनं विश्वजनैकसम्पत् ।
राज्यं कुलैः पूर्वमहो वभूव क्षिताविदानीन्तु नृपस्य यस्य ॥५॥

अत्यद्भुतं चेदममंस्त लोकः कलिप्रभावेण यमेकपादं ।
जातं वृषं यः कृतवानिदानीं भूयश्चतुष्पादमविघ्नचारं ॥६॥

विष्णौ जगत्त्राणपरे मनस्थे तस्योचिते तन्मयमानसस्य ।
धर्म्मात्मनस्तस्य नृपस्य जज्ञे सुतः सधर्म्मा खलु कृष्णराजः ॥७॥

यो वंश्यमुन्मूल्य विमार्गभाजं राज्यं स्वयं गोत्रहिताय चक्रे ।
ब्रह्मण्यभा तस्य च कापि साभूद्विप्राय या केवलजातयोऽपि ॥८॥

श्रेष्ठद्विजन्मोचितदानलुब्धाः कर्म्माण्यनुष्ठानकृतानि चक्रुः ।
इच्छातिरेकेन कृषीबलानां पयो यथा मुञ्चति जातु मेघे ॥
भवेन्मनस्तद्विरतौ तथाभूद्यस्मिन् धनं वर्षनि सेवकानां ॥९॥

यो युद्धकण्डूतिगृहीतमुच्चैः सौर्य्यौष्मसंदीपितचापदन्तं ।
महावराहं हरिणीचकार प्राज्यप्रभावः खलुराजसिंहः ॥१०॥

एलापुराचलगताद्भुतसन्निवेशं
यद्वीक्ष्य विस्मितविमानचरामरेन्द्राः ।
एतत् स्वयम्भुशिववामनकृत्रिमेश्री
दृष्टेदृशीति सततं बहु चर्चयन्ति ॥११॥

भूयस्तथाविधकृतौ व्यवसायहाने
रेतन्मया कथमहो कृतमित्यकस्मात् ।
कर्त्तापि यस्य खलु विस्मयमाप शिल्पी
तन्नामकीर्त्तनमकार्य्यत येन राज्ञा ॥१२॥

गङ्गाप्रवाहहिमदीधितिकालकूटै
रत्यद्भुताभरणकैः कृतमण्डनोऽपि ।
माणिक्यकाञ्चनपुरःसरसर्वभूत्या
तत्र स्थितः स्वयमभूष्यत येन शम्भुः ॥१३॥

नृपस्य तस्य ध्रुवराजनामा महानुभावस्तनयो बभूव ।
तृणीकृतान्यस्य पराक्रमेण प्रतापवह्निर्द्विषतो ददाह ॥१४॥

लक्ष्मीप्रसाधनविधावुपयोगिकृत्यं
यश्चिन्तयन् स्वयमभूदनिशं कृतार्थः ।
किञ्चात्र चित्रमनपेक्ष्यसहायमीशः
सर्वःपुमान्निजबधूं स्ववशां विधातुं ॥१५॥

यो गङ्गायमुने तरङ्गसुभगे गृह्णन् परेभ्यः समं
साक्षाच्चिह्ननिभेन चोत्तमपदं यः प्राप्तवानैश्वरं ।
दहासस्मितवैभवैरिव गुणैर्यस्य भ्रमद्भिर्दिशो
व्याप्तास्तस्य वभूव कीर्त्तिपुरुषो गोविन्दराजःसुतः ॥१६॥

प्रदेशवृत्तिव्यवसायभाजां पुरातनानामपि पार्थिवानां ।
यशांसि यो नाम जहार भूयो भग्नप्रचण्डाखिलवैरिवीरः ॥१७॥

उन्मूलितोत्तुङ्गनरेन्द्र वंशो
महानरेन्द्रीप्ततुङ्गतुल्यः ।
स्वेच्छाविधायी चरितानुकारं
चकार यो नाम विधेः क्षितीशः ॥१८॥

हिञ्जीरशिक्षितरणोच्चरणानरातीन्
कुर्वन् क्षणेन विदधेऽद्भुतकर्म्म यश्च ।
चक्रे तथाहि न तथास्तु वधं परेषां
पार्थोऽपि नाम भुवनत्रितयैकवीरः ॥१९॥

कल्पक्षयक्षणसमुद्भववातहेला
दोलायमानकुलशैलकुलानुकारं ।
यन्मुक्तचण्डशरजालजवप्रपन्ना
युद्धागतारिपुगजेन्द्रघटा चकार ॥२०॥

भ्राता तु तस्येन्द्रसमानवीर्य्यः श्रीमान् भुवि क्ष्मापतिरिन्द्रराजः ।
शास्ता वभूवाद्भुतकीर्त्तिसूतिस्तदा तु लाटेश्वरमण्डलस्य ॥२१॥

अद्यापि यस्य सुरकिन्नरसिद्धसाध्य
विद्याधराधिपतयो गुणपक्षपातात् ।
गायन्ति कुन्दकुसुमश्रियशोयथास्व
धामस्थिता सहचरीकुचदत्तहस्ताः ॥२२॥

येनैकेन च गुर्ज्जरेश्वरपतिर्योद्धुं समभ्युद्यतः
 शौर्य्यप्रोद्धतकन्धरो मृग इव क्षिप्रं दिशो ग्राहितः ।
भीतासंहतदक्षिणापथमहासामन्तचक्रायते
 रक्षामापविलुप्यमानविभवं श्रीवल्लभेनादरात् ॥२३॥

तस्यात्मजः प्रथितविक्रमवैरिवर्ग
 लक्ष्मीहरोहरपदाम्बुजलग्नचित्तः ।
श्रीकर्कराज्यपरिपालनसर्व्वरीशः
 शास्त्रार्थबोधपरिपालितसर्व्वलोकः ॥२४॥

राज्ये यस्य न तस्करस्य वसतिर्व्याधिः प्रसूतिर्मृता
 दुर्भिक्ष्यं नच विभ्रमस्य महिमा नैवोपसर्गोद्भवः ।
क्षीणो दोषगणः प्रतापविनताश्चैवारिवर्गास्तथा
 नो विद्वत्परिपन्थिनी प्रभवति क्रूरा खलानां मतिः ॥२५॥

गौडेन्द्रवंशपतिनिर्जयदुर्व्विदग्ध
 सद्गुर्ज्जरेश्वरदिगर्गलताञ्च यस्य ।
नीत्वा भुजं विहतमालवरक्षणार्थं
 स्वामी तथान्यमपि राज्यफलानि भुंक्ते ॥२६॥

तेनेदं विद्युच्चञ्चलमालोक्य शाश्वतं क्षितिदानं परममपुण्यं प्रवर्त्तितोऽयंधर्म्मदायः। सच लाटेश्वरसमधिगताशेषमहाशिष्टमहासामन्ताधिपतिसुवर्णवर्षश्रीकर्कराजदेवो यथासम्बेध्यमानकान। राष्ट्रपतिविषयपतिग्रामकूलाधिकारिकमहत्तरादीन् समनुबोधयत्यस्तुवः संविदितं यथामया सिद्धशर्म्मसमावासितेन मातापित्रोरात्मनश्चैहिकामुष्मिकपुण्ययशोभिवृद्धये श्रीवलभीविनिर्गततच्चातुर्व्विद्यसामान्यवात्स्यायनसगोत्रमाध्यंन्दिनसब्रह्मचारिब्राह्मणभानवेभट्टसोमादित्य

पुत्राग्रा ङ्कोट्टकचतुरशीत्यन्तर्गतपद्रकाभिधानग्रामैर्य्यस्याघाटनानि पूर्व्वतो जम्बुवाविकाग्रामस्तथा दक्षिणतो महासनकाख्यतड्डागं तथा पश्चिमतोऽ ङ्कोट्टनं तथोत्तरतो वग्धाछग्राम एवमसौ चतुराघाटनो पलक्षितः सपरिकरः सभूतवातप्रत्यायः सदण्डदशापराधः सोत्पद्यमानविष्टिकः सधान्यहिरण्योदयः सर्व्वराजकीयानाम हस्तप्रक्षेपणो यः स चन्द्रार्कार्णवसरित्पर्व्वतसमकालीनः पुत्रपौत्राद्यन्वयभोग्यः पूर्व्वप्रदत्तदेवदायब्रह्मदायरहितो भूमिच्छिद्रन्यायेन शकनृपकालातीतसंवत्सरशतेषु सप्तसु चतुर्व्विंशदधिकेषु महा वैशाखस्य द्वादशदिवसे बलिचरुवैश्वदेवाग्निहोत्रातिथिपञ्च महायज्ञक्रतुक्रियाद्युत्सर्पणार्थं प्रतिपादितः। यतो ऽस्योचितया ब्रह्मदायस्थित्या भुञ्जतो भोजयतः प्रतिदिशतो वा कृषतः कर्षयश्च न केनचित् प्रतिबन्धना कार्य्या तद्भोगार्थिभिरस्मद्वंश्यैरन्यैश्च सामान्यभूमिदानमवगच्छद्भिर्विद्युल्लोलान्यनित्यान्यैश्वर्य्याणितृणाग्रलग्नजलविन्दुचञ्चलञ्च जीवितमाकलय्य स्वदायनिर्व्विशेषोऽयमस्मद्दायोऽनुमन्तव्यः पालितव्यश्च। यश्चाज्ञानतिमिरपटलावृतमतिराच्छिन्द्यादाच्छिद्यमानञ्चानुमोदते। स पञ्चभिर्महापातकैः सोपपातकैश्च युक्तः स्यादित्युक्तञ्च । भगवतावेदव्यासेन। व्यासेन

विन्ध्याटवीष्वतोयासु शुष्ककोटरवासिनः।
कृष्णाहयो हि जायन्ते भूमिदायापहारिणः॥

अग्नेरपत्यं प्रथमं सुवर्णं भूर्व्वैष्णवी सूर्य्यसुताश्च गावः।
लोकत्रयं तेन भवेच्च दत्तं यः काञ्चनं गाञ्च महीञ्च दद्यात् ॥

बहुभिर्वसुधा भुक्ता राजभिः सगरादिभिः।
यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं ॥

यानीह दत्तानि पुरानरेन्द्रै र्द्दानानि धर्म्मार्थयशस्कराणि ।
निर्म्माल्यवान्तप्रतिमानि तानि को नाम साधुः पुनराददीत ॥

स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यत्नाद्रक्ष नराधिप ।
मर्ह्हीं मर्ह्हीभृतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोऽनुपालनं ॥

इतिकमलदलाम्बुलोलां श्रियमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्यजीवितञ्च ।
अतिविमलमनोभि रात्मनीनैर्नहि पुरुषैः परकीर्त्तयो विलोप्याः ॥

उक्तञ्च भगवता रामभद्रेण ॥ सर्व्वानेतान् भाविनः पार्थि
वेन्द्रान भूयो भूयो याचते रामभद्रः । सामान्योऽयं धर्म्मसेतु
र्नृपाणां कालेकालेपालनीयो भवद्भिः । दूतकश्चात्र राजपुत्रश्री
दन्तिवर्म्मा । स्वहस्तो मम श्रीकर्कराजस्य श्रीमदिन्द्रराजसुत
स्य ॥ लिखितश्चैतन्मया महासन्धिविग्रहाधिकृतकुलपुत्रकदुर्गभ
टसूनुना नेमादित्येनेति ॥ अयञ्च ग्रामोऽतीतनरपतिपरीच्छिणान
टकश्रीचातुर्विद्याय प्रदत्तो गुणिनेऽपि कुलजजातिविलोपावि
च्छिन्नपरिभोगं चौचित्यं श्रीधरामान्यस्य धीविशिष्टत्वम्यभिक्षाच
तुद्विजनेनइतितान्न पुविन्नोषषापमान परिभोगनुतपानुजानुमो
दितः लालाताण्यग्रन्थेभ्यो लालाक्षतापूलप्रदानपूर्व्वकालपा एतञ्च
पतिजाष्ठादत्त प्रकृति कविपिष्टस्य ताज्य श्रीपरमापिता पदा
मूलं जानातीति ॥

TRANSLATION OF TAMBA PATRA PLATES.

1. May he in whose lily-like navel Brahmá took his abode, and with whose wife's brother (i. e. the moon) Siva is ornamented, protect you.

2. There was a Rája named GOVINDA Rája who was the superior of his race, and the ornament of the *Surastra* kingdom; he was sprung from a spotless line, a hero in enterprize, and most valiant in war.

3. He (GOVINDA Rája) was most gallant, intelligent, and victorious at his first glance over all. His armies were like ploughs rooting up the royal families (of his enemies). He never adored other gods but Siva, the god of gods.

4. From him, anxious to obtain children, was born through the favor of Siva, KARKA Rája, who was possessed of all good qualities. The name was well adapted to him.

5. His (KARKA Rája's) kingdom, (which lost the appellation *Sowrájya* through the ruin that had fallen upon it, but the remains of the splendour of which are esteemed by the universe) was formerly governed jointly by the descendants of this race, but afterwards by him alone.

6. Men were struck with surprise by his restoring the *Vrísha* to its four legs, which had been reduced to one by KALI' (yúga), and by his making it to walk without limping.*

7. It is not wonderful that he governed his people with propriety, (being so gifted); having placed Vishnú as the object of his meditation, he (died and) was succeeded by his son named KRISHNA Rája, who was virtuous, and like the son of DHARMA (JU'DHISTHI'RA): he expelled those who were addicted to evil, for the prosperity of his line and reign.

8. His devotion to Bráhmans was unspeakable and confirmed, and those who were only nominally Bráhmans (i. e. who had fallen off from their religion) resumed their former rites through the greedy desire of obtaining gifts from him, which were due to more perfect Bráhmans.

9. By his constant liberality the minds of his attendants were refreshed like those of farmers by exuberant showers.

10 He who was like a lion among Rájas, and powerful in sovereignty, overcame his boar-like rivals like deers; though their teeth, curved like bows, were radiant with the rays of heroism, and they itched with the desire of fight.

11 The immortals walking on the firmament, being astonished with

* This is a figurative mode of saying "That he restored to virtue the three parts which it is supposed to have lost in the Kali yúga," the word for quarter पाद being the same as for foot, makes the conceit which gives point to this expression.

the view of his fort of *Elapúr*, declared continually that the beauty of that fort was no where to be found but in the works of Swayambhú, Siva, and Bámana.

12. The architect of it was himself struck with wonder at its beauty. His name has been proclaimed every where by the king himself.

13. The image of Sambhu′ (Siva) established therein, though wonderfully ornamented with the symbols of Gangá, the crescent and the kálakúta (a kind of poison), yet was further adorned with ornaments of gold and jewels, and several other materials.

14. His (Krishna Rája's) son was Dhru′va Rája: his enemies, who were humbled by his might, were burnt by the fire of his spirit.

15. He was successful in his endeavours to bring Lakshmi to submission, how wonderful!! for even Siva, though lord of all, was unable to make his wife obedient to him without resuming his godhead.

16. From Dhru′va Rája, who established peace with all his enemies, and who attained the final and the highest rank of gods (dying) at the junction of the waters of *Gangá* and *Yamúná*, immersed in them with remarkable signs, and whose merits covered the universe, was born Govinda Rája, who was famous.

17. He deprived all the kings of antiquity who had their communication with different countries of their fame, and destroyed all his enemies.

18. He was in all circumstances irresponsible, and resembled the *Creator* in his conduct, destroying all rival claimants to royalty in his time, and setting them at defiance.

19. He did such wonders in battle, that his foes acknowledged that they had been taught by men ignorant of military affairs. He was like Pa′rtha, the only hero in the three regions who never deprived his enemies of their lives.

20. The elephants of his enemies which came forward in battle and were pierced with his shafts, resembled the wall mountain of the world shaken by the winds at the end of *kalpa* (during the deluge.)

21. His brother Indra Raja, a king powerful like Indra, governed the kingdom of *Lâtéshwara.* He performed many wonderful deeds.

22. To this day, the Gods, Kennaras, Síddhas, Sáddhyas, and the Vidyádharas, who have heard of his qualities, are singing his *kunda*-flower-like fame, lost to all sense of shame in their transports, and putting their hands on the breasts of other's females, (i. e. they are so deeply engaged in song that they have become out of sense.)

23. He soon reduced the king of *Gujjara*, who prepared to engage in war with him, and who raised his head with bravery, to fly skulking like a deer, and after plundering all his estates restored him again, out

of compassion, saving his chieftains from ruin who were afraid of (him) and scattered in different places.

24. His (INDRA Rája's) son was the LAKHSMI enticer, whose mind was devoted to the lily-feet of HARA (Siva), and whose spirit was felt by his enemies, like the moon in disposition—KARKA Rája who preserved mankind.

25. There was no robber in his kingdom, nor any sort of mortification, nor famine, nor fear, accidental or natural. All kinds of vice were reduced to a low ebb, and his enemies were humbled ; none had the presumption to show disrespect to those who were learned.

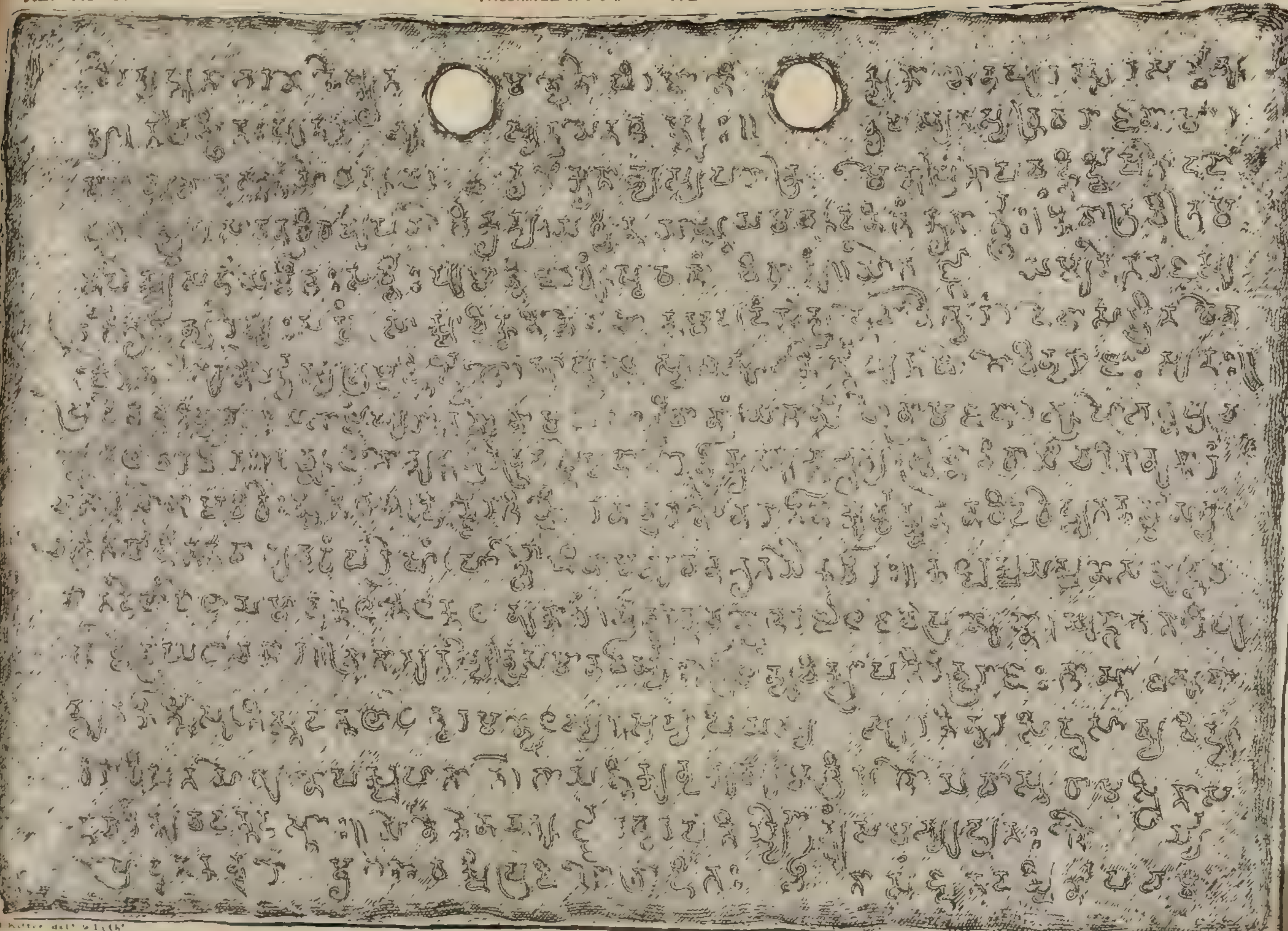
26. The owner of *Málava*, in order to defend his kingdom from the invasion of the king of *Gourha* (Bengal) used the (uplifted) hand of KARKA Rája as a stay on the lord of *Gujjara*, and thereby enjoyed all he desired.

27. He having considered life to be fickle as the lightning, and the virtue of giving land durable, executed this religious gift.

28. He, the king of *Lâtéshwara*, possessed of armies and many chieftains, brought into submission in different countries, and in whose reign there was a shower of gold, thus proclaims to all his statesmen, the treasurers, the functionaries, and those who have the care of castes, with the respect due to them.

Be it known to all of you, that for promoting the virtue and fame both here, and in the next world, of his father, and mother, and himself, he, the said Rája, has presented for continuing his five *jagnas* to the Bráhman BHA'NU', who belonged to the line of VA'TSA'YANA, and was acquainted with the four *Vidyás*, and who was a religious student, the son of SOMA'DITYA, the fertile village called PATTANAK, part of the tract containing eighty-four *angkotans* (each 100 begas) bounded on the east by the village of *Jambúbábiká*, on the south by *Mahá Sanaka*, on the west by a *nala (ankootaka)*, and on the north by the village *Bagghachha*. The land within the above boundaries is to be enjoyed with all marriage and other fees from cultivators, with all fishing and fruit privileges, with all that may be washed or deposited by torrents, with all fines for petty offences, with all free labour privileges, with all rights of treasure-trove and mines, without interference of any kind from government officers. It is to be enjoyed in full property as a perpetual inheritance by the said Bráhman, his sons, and posterity for ever, so long as the sun, moon, and rivers, and the mountains shall endure ! It is not to be touched by the hands of the king's servants, nor to be claimed on the part of gods and Bráhmans, by whom it was heretofore possessed. Given in the year of Saka's death 734 on the 12th of Bysakh (24th April, 822 A.D.)

FACSIMILE of the 2nd PLATE



M Kittoe del.t & Lith.

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